PERMIT NO. 5171-089-0085-V-06-0
ISSUANCE DATE:

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Air Quality - Part 70 Operating Permit

Facility Name:	**Doraville I Terminal – Buckeye SE Terminals LP**
Facility Address:	**4149 Winters Chapel Road** **Doraville, Georgia 30360, DeKalb County**
Mailing Address:	**940 Buckeye Road**
	Lima, OH 45804
Parent/Holding Company:	**Buckeye SE Terminals LP**
Facility AIRS Number:	**04-13-089-00085**

In accordance with the provisions of the Georgia Air Quality Act, O.C.G.A. Section 12-9-1, et seq and the Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control, Chapter 391-3-1, adopted pursuant to and in effect under the Act, the Permittee described above is issued a Part 70 Permit for:

The operation of a bulk gasoline terminal with a loading rack, ethanol and butane blending equipment, a vapor control system, including a carbon adsorption vapor recovery system, a vapor combustor and large storage tanks.

This Permit is conditioned upon compliance with all provisions of The Georgia Air Quality Act, O.C.G.A. Section 12-9-1, et seq, the Rules, Chapter 391-3-1, adopted and in effect under that Act, or any other condition of this Permit. Unless modified or revoked, this Permit expires five years after the issuance date indicated above.

This Permit may be subject to revocation, suspension, modification or amendment by the Director for cause including evidence of noncompliance with any of the above, for any misrepresentation made in Title V Applications No. TV-583938 signed on July 20, 2021 and No. SIP-28486 dated June 15, 2022, any other applications upon which this Permit is based, supporting data entered therein or attached thereto, or any subsequent submittal of supporting data, or for any alterations affecting the emissions from this source.

This Permit is further subject to and conditioned upon the terms, conditions, limitations, standards, or schedules contained in or specified on the attached **51** pages.

STATE OF GEORGIA CONSTITUTION WISDOM JUSTICE MODERATION 1776

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Richard E. Dunn, Director
Environmental Protection Division

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PART 1.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

1.1 Site Determination

The facility includes a storage tank farm and a truck loading rack area.

1.2 Previous and/or Other Names

Magellan Terminal Holdings, L.P. - Doraville I Terminal; Phillips Pipeline Company; Phillips Petroleum Company; and William Energy Ventures.

1.3 Overall Facility Process Description

This facility is a bulk gasoline terminal, which receives product by underground pipeline and dispenses it through a loading rack to trucks where it is delivered to gasoline dispensing facilities (gas stations) and bulk gasoline plants. This facility is also permitted to receive, store, blend, load, and dispense gasoline, ethanol, and butane. VOC emissions from the transfer of gasoline are controlled with a carbon adsorption vapor recovery unit (VRU) with a thermal oxidization system/vapor combustion unit (VCU) as standby. There are eight large storage tanks at this facility, which store petroleum products. Two of these tanks are equipped with external floating roofs, three with internal floating roofs and the remaining three tanks have fixed roofs.

PART 2.0 REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ENTIRE FACILITY

2.1 Facility Wide Emission Caps and Operating Limits

Nonapplicable

2.2 Facility Wide Federal Rule Standards

2.2.1 The Permittee shall comply with those provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart R, *National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations)* which assure continued exemption from the regulation. [40 CFR 63.420]

2.3 Facility Wide SIP Rule Standards

Nonapplicable

2.4 Facility Wide Standards Not Covered by a Federal or SIP Rule and Not Instituted as an Emission Cap or Operating Limit

Nonapplicable

PART 3.0 REQUIREMENTS FOR EMISSION UNITS

Note: Except where an applicable requirement specifically states otherwise, the averaging times of any of the Emissions Limitations or Standards included in this permit are tied to or based on the run time(s) specified for the applicable reference test method(s) or procedures required for demonstrating compliance.

3.1 Emission Units

Emission Units		Applicable Requirements/Standards	Air Pollution Control Devices	
ID No.	Description		ID No.	Description
T301	Internal Floating Roof Tank	391-3-1-.02(2)(bb), 391-3-1-.02(2)(vv) 40 CFR 60 Subpart K	n/a	Mechanical shoe primary seal, Wiper secondary seal.
T401	External Floating Roof Tank	391-3-1-.02(2)(nn) 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB		Mechanical shoe primary seal, wiper secondary seal.
T501	External Floating Roof Tank	391-3-1-.02(2)(nn) 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB		Mechanical shoe primary seal, wiper secondary seal
T503	Internal Floating Roof Tank	391-3-1-.02(2)(bb), 40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB		Mechanical shoe primary seal, wiper secondary seal
T-601	Internal Floating Roof Tank	391-3-1.02(2)(vv), 391-3-1-.02(2)(bb), 40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB		Mechanical shoe primary seal, rim-mounted secondary seal
FLRK-1	Gasoline Loading Rack	391-3-1-.02(2)(ss) 391-3-1-.02(2)(cc) 40 CFR 63 Subpart BBBBBB	VRU VCU	Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU; primary control) Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU; standby control)

* Generally applicable requirements contained in this permit may also apply to emission units listed above. The lists of applicable requirements/standards are intended as a compliance tool and may not be definitive.

3.2 Equipment Emission Caps and Operating Limits

3.2.1 The control efficiency of the Carbon Adsorption Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) and the Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU) shall be maintained at no less than 90 percent, during the transfer of gasoline.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(cc)]

3.2.2 The Permittee shall not allow mass emissions of volatile organic compounds from the vapor control system including the VRU and the VCU to exceed 20 milligrams per liter of gasoline loaded.
[Avoidance of None-Attainment Area (NAA) New Source Review (NSR)]

3.2.3 The Permittee shall not load more than 85,176,000 gallons/year of ethanol during any 12 consecutive months from the loading racks at the facility.
[Avoidance of None-Attainment Area (NAA) New Source Review (NSR)]

3.2.4 The Carbon Adsorption Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) is the primary and the Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU) is the standby emission control of the loading rack(s). The Permittee shall maintain and operate the vapor processing system including the VRU or VCU, at all times, when the VRU or VCU is used to control VOC emissions from loading gasoline at the loading rack(s), such that the applicable emission limits stated in Conditions 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 are not exceeded. The Permittee shall not load gasoline at the loading rack(s) if both of the VRU and VCU are inoperable. For the purposes of the reporting requirements of Condition 6.1.4, an exceedance shall be defined as any period during which gasoline is loaded and neither the VRU nor the VCU is in operation as specified in Condition 6.1.7.
[391-3-1-.03(2)(c)]

3.3 Equipment Federal Rule Standards

3.3.1 Storage Tank T301 shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart K, *"Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973 and Prior to May 19, 1978."* Tank T301 shall be equipped with a floating roof, a vapor recovery system or its equivalent.
[40 CFR 60 Subpart K]

3.3.2 Storage Tank T503 and T601 shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, *"Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984."*
[40 CFR Part 60.112b(a)(1) and 391-3-1-.02(2)(bb)(1) and (2)(subsumed)]

a. The internal floating roof must be resting on the stored liquid at all times except during the times when the tank is completely emptied, and the roof is resting on the leg supports. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and accomplished as rapidly as possible.

b. The internal floating roof must have either a foam or liquid mounted liquid-filled seal, a double seal, or a mechanical shoe seal.

c. Each opening in a non-contact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

d. Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

e. Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

f. Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

g. Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

h. Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.

i. Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

3.3.3 For each gasoline storage tank with a capacity of less than 75 m^3 (19,812 gallons), the Permittee shall equip the tank with a fixed roof that is mounted to the storage tank in a stationary manner and maintain all openings in a closed position at all times when not in use.
[40 CFR 63.11087(a)]

3.3.4 The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB, "*National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants and Pipeline Facilities."* External floating roof tanks T401 and T501 (an external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof) with a capacity of greater than or equal to 75 m^3 (19,812 gallons), storing gasoline, shall be equipped to meet the following specifications:
[40 CFR 63.11087(a)]

a. Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

i. The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in Condition 5.2.17d, the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

ii. The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof of and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in Condition 5.2.17d**.**

b. The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

3.3.5 The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart BBBBBB, *"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants and Pipeline Facilities."* Each internal floating roof tank with a capacity of greater than or equal to 75 m^3 (19,812 gallons), storing gasoline, shall be equipped to meet the following specifications:
[40 CFR 63.11087(a)]

a. The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

b. The internal floating roofs shall have either of the following:

i. A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

ii. A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

c. Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

3.3.6 The Permittee shall act to assure that loadings of gasoline tank trucks at the affected facility are made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system, and to assure that the terminal's and the tank truck's vapor collection systems are connected during each loading of a gasoline tank truck at the affected facility. Examples of actions to accomplish this include training drivers in the hookup procedures and posting visible reminder signs at the affected loading racks.
[40 CFR 63.11088(a)]

3.4 Equipment SIP Rule Standards

3.4.1 **State Only Enforceable Condition.**
All aboveground tanks with a capacity of 40,000 gallons or greater used to store a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure of 1.52 psia or greater, shall be painted with a paint of a heat-reflective nature when repainted.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)(3)]

3.4.2 The Permittee shall comply with 391-3-1-.02(2)(bb), *"Petroleum Liquid Storage."* Each tank with a capacity of 40,000 gallons or greater, storing a product with a true vapor pressure of greater than 1.52 psia, must have a floating roof or be fitted with a control device of equal or greater control efficiency than the floating roof, and approved by the Director.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(bb)(1)]

3.4.3 The Permittee shall comply with 391-3-1-.02(2)(cc) *"Bulk Gasoline Terminals"*.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(cc)]

a. The bulk gasoline terminal shall be equipped with vapor control equipment capable of complying with paragraph (e) below, properly installed, in good working order, in operation, and consisting of one of the following:

i. An adsorber or condensation equipment which processes and recovers at least 90 percent of all vapors and gases from the equipment being controlled; or

ii. Vapor collection equipment which directs all vapors to a fuel gas system; or

iii. Control equipment demonstrated to have control efficiency equivalent to or greater than required in (i) or (ii) of this paragraph and approved by the Director.

b. All displaced vapors and gases are vented only to the vapor control equipment.

c. Complete drainage of any loading arm will be accomplished before it is removed from the tank.

d. All loading, and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections, and which close automatically when disconnected or a loading arm with vapor return line and a hatch seal designed to prevent the escape of gases and vapor while loading.

3.4.4 The Permittee shall comply with 391-3-1-.02(2)(nn) *"VOC Emissions from External Floating Roof Tanks."*
[391-3-1-.02(2)(nn)]

a. The Permittee shall not store a petroleum liquid in any external floating roof tank with a capacity of greater than 40,000 gallons, unless:

i. The vessel has been fitted with:

(A) A continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim-mounted secondary seal); or

(B) A closure or other device which controls VOC emissions with an effectiveness equal to or greater than a seal required under Part (A) of this subparagraph/Condition 3.4.4a.i.(A) and approved by the Director.

ii. All seal closure devices meet the following requirements:

(A) There are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal(s) or seal fabric.

(B) The seal(s) are intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and the tank wall. And

(C) For vapor mounted primary seals, the accumulated area of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed 1.0 square inch per foot of tank diameter.

iii. All openings in the external floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, and leg sleeves are:

(A) Equipped with covers, seals, or lids in the closed position except when the openings are in actual use. And

(B) Equipped with projections into the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times.

iv. Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports.

v. Rim vents are set to open when the roof is being floated off leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. And

vi. Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers, which cover at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

b. The owner or operator of a petroleum liquid storage vessel with an external floating roof subject to this regulation [Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(nn)] shall:

i. Perform routine inspections semi-annually in order to ensure compliance with paragraph a of this condition and the inspections shall include a visual inspection of the secondary seal gap.

ii. Measure the secondary seal gap annually when the floating roof is equipped with a vapor-mounted primary seal. And

iii. Maintain records of the types of volatile petroleum liquids stored, the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid as stored, and the results of the inspections performed in subparagraphs b. i and ii, above.

3.4.5 The Permittee shall comply with 391-3-1-.02(2)(ss) *"Gasoline Transport Vehicle and Vapor Collection Systems"*.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(ss)]

a. The facility must not cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the loading or unloading of gasoline from a gasoline transport vehicle of any size capacity unless:

i. The tank sustains a pressure change of not more than 3 inches of water in 5 minutes when pressurized to 18 inches of water and evacuated to 6 inches of water as tested at least once per year in accordance with test procedures specified by the Environmental Protection Division ("Division"); and

ii. Displays a marking on the right front (passenger) side of the tank, in characters at least 2 inches high, which reads either P/V TEST DATE or EPA27 and the date on which the gasoline transport tank was last tested; and

iii. The tank has no visible liquid leaks and no gasoline vapor leaks as measured by a combustible gas detector; and

iv. The owner or operator of the gasoline transport vehicle has submitted to the Division within 30 days of the test date a data sheet containing, at a minimum the following information: name of person(s) or company that conducted the test, date of test, test results including a list of any repairs made to the transport vehicle to bring it into compliance and the Georgia license plate number of the tank truck or trailer; and

v. The transport vehicle has been equipped with fittings which are vapor tight and will automatically and immediately close upon disconnection so as to prevent release of gasoline or gasoline vapors, with a vapor return line and hatch seal designed to prevent the escape of gasoline or gasoline vapors while loading.

b. Because the facility operates a vapor control system with its loading operation, the Permittee shall:

i. Design and operate the vapor collection and control system and the gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents: Gauge pressure from exceeding 18 inches of water and vacuum from exceeding 6 inches of water in the gasoline tank truck; a reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL, measured as propane) at 1 inch from all points on the perimeter of a potential leak source when measured (in accordance with test procedures specified by the Division) during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk gasoline plants and bulk gasoline terminals; Avoidable visible liquid leaks during loading and unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk gasoline plants and bulk gasoline terminals; and

ii. Within 15 days, repair and retest a vapor collection or control system that exceeds the limits in (i) above.

c. The Division may require a pressure/vacuum retest or leak check for any transport vehicle or vapor collection or control system subject to this subsection. A transport vehicle or vapor collection or control system for which the Division has required a pressure/vacuum retest or leak check shall:

i. Cease loading and unloading operations within fourteen (14) days of the date of the initial retest or leak check request unless the retest or leak check has been completed to the satisfaction of the Division; and

ii. Provide written advance notification to the Division of the scheduled time and place of the test in order to provide the Division an opportunity to have an observer present; and

iii. Supply a copy of the results of all such tests to the Division within 30 days of the test date.

3.4.6 The Permittee shall not transfer or allow the transfer of any volatile organic liquid including gasoline or ethanol from any delivery vessel into storage tanks unless these tanks are equipped with submerged fill pipes.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(vv)]

3.5 Equipment Standards Not Covered by a Federal or SIP Rule and Not Instituted as an Emission Cap or Operating Limit

3.5.1 Routine maintenance shall be performed on all air pollution control equipment. Maintenance records shall be recorded in a permanent form suitable and available for inspection by the Division. The records shall be retained for at least five years following the date of such maintenance.
[391-3-1-.03(2)(c)]

3.5.2 The Permittee shall maintain a critical spare parts inventory for the vapor control system. Critical spare parts include those which are most probable to fail under normal operating conditions of the control equipment and which can be practically inventoried and installed by the Permittee.
[391-3-1-.03(2)(c)]

PART 4.0 REQUIREMENTS FOR TESTING

4.1 General Testing Requirements

4.1.1 The Permittee shall cause to be conducted a performance test at any specified emission unit when so directed by the Environmental Protection Division ("Division"). The test results shall be submitted to the Division within 60 days of the completion of the testing. Any tests shall be performed and conducted using methods and procedures that have been previously specified or approved by the Division.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(i)]

4.1.2 The Permittee shall provide the Division thirty (30) days (or sixty (60) days for tests required by 40 CFR Part 63) prior written notice of the date of any performance test(s) to afford the Division the opportunity to witness and/or audit the test and shall provide with the notification a test plan in accordance with Division guidelines.
[391-3-1-.02(3)(a) and 40 CFR 63.7(b)(1)]

4.1.3 Performance and compliance tests shall be conducted, and data reduced in accordance with applicable procedures and methods specified in the Division's Procedures for Testing and Monitoring Sources of Air Pollutants. The methods for the determination of compliance with emission limits listed under Sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 are as follows:

a. Method 1 for selection of sampling site and number of traverses points.

b. Method 2, 2A, 2B, 2C or 2D, as appropriate, for determination of velocity and volumetric flow rate.

c. Method 4 for the determination moisture content.

d. Method 18 and ASTM 2504 for the determination of concentration of sample component.

e. Method 21 for determination of tanker truck leaks, and leaks from any equipment in gasoline service.

f. Method 22 for the determination of visible emissions.

g. Method 25A and/or 25B for the measurement of inlet and outlet VOC concentrations.

h. ASTM D323, ASTM 2879 or method approved by the administrator for the measurement of Reid vapor pressure.

i. ASTM 2382 shall be used to determine the net heat of combustion of each component if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

j. ASTM D-2267 for determination of percent VHAP content in process fluid.

k. ASTM D2622 or ASTM 5453 for the measurement of sulfur content in gasoline.

l. ASTM D 1319 for the measure of olefin content in gasoline.

m. ASTM D 5580 for the measurement of aromatic hydrocarbon content in gasoline.

Minor changes in methodology may be specified or approved by the Director or his designee when necessitated by process variables, changes in facility design, or improvement or corrections that, in his opinion, render those methods or procedures, or portions thereof, more reliable.
[391-3-1-.02(3)(a)]

4.1.4 The Permittee shall submit performance test results to the US EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) in accordance with any applicable NSPS or NESHAP standards (40 CFR 60 or 40 CFR 63) that contain Electronic Data Reporting Requirements. This Condition is only applicable if required by an applicable standard and for the pollutant(s) subject to said standard.
[391-3-1-.02(8)(a) and 391-3-1-.02(9)(a)]

4.2 Specific Testing Requirements

4.2.1 In accordance with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63.7, for any equipment which is subject to 40 CFR 63 - *"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories,"* constructed or modified at the facility, the Permittee shall conduct a performance test within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the equipment will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, unless the equipment is specifically exempted from testing in the applicable Subpart of 40 CFR 63. The specific pollutants, sample volumes, run times, and other testing parameters shall be as specified in the applicable Subpart of 40 CFR 63.
[40 CFR 63.7]

PART 5.0 REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING (Related to Data Collection)

5.1 General Monitoring Requirements

5.1.1 Any continuous monitoring system required by the Division and installed by the Permittee shall be in continuous operation and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns and repairs. Monitoring system response, relating only to calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, shall be measured and recorded during such periods. Maintenance or repair shall be conducted in the most expedient manner to minimize the period during which the system is out of service.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1]

5.2 Specific Monitoring Requirements

5.2.1 The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a pressure measurement device on each terminal's vapor collection system (liquid manometer, magnehelic, or equivalent instrument) capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with a precision of 2.5 mm water column. Each system shall meet the applicable performance specification(s) of the Division's monitoring requirements.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1 and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)A]

5.2.2 The Permittee shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain, according to manufacturer's instructions, a pressure measurement on the terminal's vapor collection system. The pressure tap shall be located as close to the tank truck as possible, and the device shall be of a type which could be monitored continuously over a period of time (liquid manometer, magnehelic, or equivalent instrument). The system shall meet the applicable performance specification(s) of the Division's monitoring requirements and be monitored on a monthly basis and upon the request of the Division.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1, and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)A]

5.2.3 The Permittee shall perform a monthly leak inspection of all equipment in gasoline service. For this inspection, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, and smell are acceptable. A logbook shall be used and shall be signed by the Permittee at the completion of each inspection. A section of the logbook shall contain a list, summary description, or diagram(s) showing the location of all equipment in gasoline service at the facility. Each detection of a liquid or vapor leak shall be recorded in the logbook. When a leak is detected, an initial attempt at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected. Repair or replacement of leaking equipment shall be completed within 15 calendar days after detection of each leak, except delay of repair of leaking equipment will be allowed if the repair is not feasible within 15 days. The Permittee shall provide in the semiannual report specified in Condition 6.1.4, the reason(s) why the repair was not feasible and the date each repair was completed.
[40 CFR 63.11089]

5.2.4 In accordance with 40 CFR Part 60.113b (a)(2) the Permittee shall visually inspect tank T503 and T601 to ensure the physical integrity of the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after the initial fill or refill.
[40 CFR Part 60.113b(a)(3)(ii)]

5.2.5 In accordance with 40 CFR Part 60.113b(a)(4) each time tanks T503 and T601 are emptied and degassed, but no less than once every 10 years, the Permittee shall visually inspect and repair (if necessary) the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal, gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals and any other parameter/condition that adversely affects VOL containment. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary. Each time tank is emptied all repairs shall be completed before storage vessel is refilled with the VOL.

5.2.6 The Permittee shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS) while gasoline vapors are displaced to the vapor processor systems served by the VCU, as specified below:
[40 CFR 63.1192(b)(1)(iii)(A) or (B)]

a. A continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) capable of measuring temperature shall be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream from the firebox of the VCU in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

b. As an alternative to paragraph a, the Permittee may choose to meet the requirements listed below:

i. The presence of a VCU pilot flame shall be monitored using a heat-sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or a thermocouple, installed in proximity of the pilot light, to indicate the presence of a flame. The heat-sensing device shall send a positive parameter value to indicate that the pilot flame is on, or a negative parameter value to indicate that the pilot flame is off.

ii. Develop and submit to the Division a monitoring and inspection plan that describes the owner or operator's approach for meeting the following requirements:

(A) The VCU shall be equipped to automatically prevent gasoline loading operations from beginning at any time that the pilot flame is absent.

(B) The Permittee shall verify, during each day of operation of the loading rack, the proper operation of the assist-air blower and the vapor line valve. Verification shall be through visual observation, or through an automated alarm or shutdown system that monitors system operation. A manual or electronic record of the start and end of a shutdown event may be used.

(C) The Permittee shall perform semi-annual preventive maintenance inspections of the VCU, including the automated alarm or shutdown system for those units so equipped, according to the recommendations of the manufacturer of the system.

(D) The monitoring plan developed under paragraph ii of this condition shall specify conditions that would be considered malfunctions of the VCU system during the inspections or automated monitoring performed under 40 CFR 63.11092 (b)(1)(iii)(B)(2)(ii) and (iii), describe specific corrective actions that will be taken to correct any malfunction, and define what the owner or operator would consider to be a timely repair for each potential malfunction.

(E) The Permittee shall document any system malfunction, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, and any activation of the automated alarm or shutdown system with a written entry into a logbook or other permanent form of record. Such record shall also include a description of the corrective action taken and whether such corrective actions were taken in a timely manner, as defined in the monitoring and inspection plan, as well as an estimate of the amount of gasoline loaded during the period of the malfunction.

5.2.7 The Permittee shall maintain a daily log of all ethanol throughput for the tank truck loading and rail car unloading operations. Throughput for Friday afternoon, Saturday, Sunday and any holiday may be logged on the following weekday. The Permittee shall use the log to calculate a monthly throughput of ethanol loading. The Permittee shall use the monthly totals to calculate an annual rolling total of the ethanol loaded as specified in Condition 3.2.3. The log shall be maintained in a form suitable and available for inspection by the Division.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(i), Non-attainment Area NSR avoidance, 391-3-1-.02(7) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B)]

5.2.8 When conducting future performance tests, that have been required by the Division, the Permittee shall determine the monitored operating parameter value for the loading rack control device according to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.11092(b).
[40 CFR 63.11092(b)]

5.2.9 The vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the following procedure:

A pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument), capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with ±2.5 mm of water precision, shall be calibrated and installed on the terminal's vapor collection system at a pressure tap located as close as possible to the connection with the gasoline tank truck.

No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor collection system shall begin to open at a system pressure less than 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water).
[40 CFR 63.11088(a)]

5.2.10 For each tank equipped with a double-seal system, the Permittee shall either visually inspect the tank as specified in condition 5.2.12 at least every 5 years or visually inspect the tank as specified in condition 5.2.11.
[40 CFR 63.11092(e)]

5.2.11 For each tank with an internal floating roof equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, the Permittee shall visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the Permittee shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Division in the inspection report required in condition 6.2.11. Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the Permittee will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired, or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.
[40 CFR 63.11092(e)]

5.2.12 In accordance with 40 CFR Part 63.11092(e) each time a tank with an internal floating roof is emptied and degassed, but no less than once every 10 years (or every 5 years for tanks equipped with a double seal system, unless the double seal tank is also inspected annually under condition 5.2.11), the Permittee shall visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any). If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the Permittee shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. The Permittee shall notify the Division in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by this condition to afford the Division the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by this condition is not planned and the Permittee could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the Permittee shall notify the Division at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that, it is received by the Division at least 7 days prior to the refilling.
[40 CFR 63.11092(e)]

5.2.13 For each external floating roof, the Permittee shall:
[40 CFR 63.11092(e)(2)]

a. Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths, between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel according to the following frequency:

i. Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) shall be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days of the initial fill with gasoline and at least once every 5 years thereafter.

ii. Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with gasoline and at least once per year thereafter.

iii. If any tank ceases to store gasoline for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of gasoline into the vessel shall be considered an initial fill for the purposes of paragraphs a. i and a. ii of this condition.

b. Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures:

i. Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports.

ii. Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 0.32-cm diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

iii. The total surface area of each gap described in paragraph b.ii of this condition shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

c. Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the respective standards in paragraph d. of this condition.

d. Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days of identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the following requirements in sections i and ii:

i. The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 212 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm.

(A) One end of the mechanical shoe is to extend into the stored liquid, and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm above the stored liquid surface.

(B) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

ii. The secondary seal is to meet the following requirements:

(A) The secondary seal is to be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in paragraph b.iii of this condition.

(B) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm.

(C) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

iii. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in paragraph a of this condition cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Division in the inspection report required in 6.2.12.c**.** Such extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and a specification of a schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired, or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

e. Notify the Division 30 days in advance of any gap measurements required by paragraph a of this condition to afford the Division the opportunity to have an observer present.

f. Visually inspect the external floating roof, the primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.

i. If the external floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, the Permittee shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with gasoline.

ii. For all the inspections required by section f of this condition, the Permittee shall notify the Division in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Division the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling. If the inspection required by section f of this condition is not planned and the Permittee could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the Permittee shall notify the Division at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that, it is received by the Division at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

5.2.14 The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a pressure measurement device on the terminal's vapor collection system (liquid manometer, magnehelic, or equivalent instrument) capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with a precision of ±2.5 mm water column. The Permittee shall record the vapor collection system pressure and note any other known instances where the system pressure exceeded 450 mm in accordance with Condition 5.2.9. The Permittee may use an automatic/computerized pressure measurement device/system meeting the abovementioned requirements to monitor, display and/or record the vapor collecting system pressure. Under either circumstance, the system shall meet the applicable performance specification(s) of the Division's monitoring requirements.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1]

5.2.15 The Permittee shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain, according to manufacturer's instructions, a breakthrough detector and interlock system, acceptable to the Director, to continuously monitor and indicate the hydrocarbon concentration at the outlet of the vapor recovery unit. The breakthrough monitor and interlock system shall prevent gasoline loading operations upon detecting breakthrough (defined as an hourly hydrocarbon concentration exceeding one (1.0) percent by volume as propane at the outlet of the VRU). The equipment and operating parameters that the interlock control system monitors shall include, but not be limited to, the breakthrough monitor on the VRU and any equipment or parameter which in any condition other than normal operating condition could reasonably emit excess gasoline emissions because of continued gasoline loading at the loading rack. The interlock control system shall prevent gasoline loading operations unless all monitored equipment and parameters are in a normal operating condition.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b), 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)B & 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(A)]

5.2.16 The Permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain, according to manufacturer's instructions, a device, acceptable to the Director, to continuously track the vapor staging valves position as an integral part of the interlock system required by Condition 5.2.6 that assures proper cycle time between the carbon beds.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1 and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)A]

5.2.17 The Permittee shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS), on the Carbon Adsorption Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU), and shall monitor the operation of the system as follows:
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(i), 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)A, and 40 CFR 63.11092(b)(1)(i)(A) & (d)]

a. A continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) capable of measuring organic compound concentration shall be installed in the exhaust air stream of the VRU. The performance of the CEMS shall meet the applicable requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.8(a).

b. A deviation (in accordance with Condition 5.2.15) is defined as any period when an hourly average concentration exceeds one percent (1.0%) hourly average as propane.

PART 6.0 RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 General Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

6.1.1 Unless otherwise specified, all records required to be maintained by this Permit shall be recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection and submission to the Division and to the EPA. The records shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the date of entry.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)]

6.1.2 In addition to any other reporting requirements of this Permit, the Permittee shall report to the Division in writing, within seven (7) days, any deviations from applicable requirements associated with any malfunction or breakdown of process, fuel burning, or emissions control equipment for a period of four hours or more which results in excessive emissions.

The Permittee shall submit a written report that shall contain the probable cause of the deviation(s), duration of the deviation(s), and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(iv), 391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

6.1.3 The Permittee shall submit written reports of any failure to meet an applicable emission limitation or standard contained in this permit and/or any failure to comply with or complete a work practice standard or requirement contained in this permit which are not otherwise reported in accordance with Conditions 6.1.4 or 6.1.2. Such failures shall be determined through observation, data from any monitoring protocol, or by any other monitoring which is required by this permit. The reports shall cover each semiannual period ending June 30 and December 31 of each year, shall be postmarked by August 29 and February 28, respectively following each reporting period, and shall contain the probable cause of the failure(s), duration of the failure(s), and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1.(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

6.1.4 The Permittee shall submit a written report containing any excess emissions, exceedances, and/or excursions as described in this permit and any monitor malfunctions for each semiannual period ending June 30 and December 31 of each year. All reports shall be postmarked by August 29 and February 28, respectively following each reporting period. In the event that there have not been any excess emissions, exceedances, excursions or malfunctions during a reporting period, the report should so state. Otherwise, the contents of each report shall be as specified by the Division's Procedures for Testing and Monitoring Sources of Air Pollutants and shall contain the following:
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1 and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A)]

a. A summary report of excess emissions, exceedances and excursions, and monitor downtime, in accordance with Section 1.5(c) and (d) of the above referenced document, including any failure to follow required work practice procedures.

b. Total process operating time during each reporting period.

c. The magnitude of all excess emissions, exceedances and excursions computed in accordance with the applicable definitions as determined by the Director, and any conversion factors used, and the date and time of the commencement and completion of each time period of occurrence.

d. Specific identification of each period of such excess emissions, exceedances, and excursions that occur during startups, shutdowns, or malfunctions of the affected facility. Include the nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted.

e. The date and time identifying each period during which any required monitoring system or device was inoperative (including periods of malfunction) except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the repairs, adjustments, or replacement. When the monitoring system or device has not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

f. Certification by a Responsible Official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the report are true, accurate, and complete.

6.1.5 Where applicable, the Permittee shall keep the following records:
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A)]

a. The date, place, and time of sampling or measurement.

b. The date(s) analyses were performed.

c. The company or entity that performed the analyses.

d. The analytical techniques or methods used.

e. The results of such analyses; and

f. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

6.1.6 The Permittee shall maintain files of all required measurements, including continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices. These files shall be kept in a permanent form suitable for inspection and shall be maintained for a period of at least five (5) years following the date of such measurements, reports, maintenance, and records.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(ii)(B)]

6.1.7 For the purpose of reporting excess emissions, exceedances or excursions in the report required in Condition 6.1.4, the following excess emissions, exceedances, and excursions shall be reported:
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1 and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)]

a. Excess emissions: (means for the purpose of this Condition and Condition 6.1.4, any condition that is detected by monitoring or record keeping which is specifically defined, or stated to be, excess emissions by an applicable requirement)

i. Each instance of a non-vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which the owner or operator failed to take steps to assure that such cargo tank would not be reloaded at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank was obtained.

ii. Each reloading of a non-vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank is obtained by the facility in accordance with 6.1.9.

iii. For each occurrence of an equipment leak detected during the inspections required by condition 6.2.16, for which no repair attempt was made within 5 days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection:

(A) The date on which the leak was detected.

(B) The date of each attempt to repair the leak.

(C) The reasons for the delay of repair; and

(D) The date of successful repair.

b. Exceedances: (means for the purpose of this Condition and Condition 6.1.4, any condition that is detected by monitoring or record keeping that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) do not meet the applicable emission limitation or standard consistent with the averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring)

i. Any month during which, the rolling total of ethanol loading for the last twelve consecutive months exceeds 85,176,000 gallons.

ii. Each instance the VOC concentration of the VRU or VCU's exhaust exceeds 20 mg/liter of gasoline loaded.

iii. Any period during which gasoline is loaded meanwhile neither the VRU nor the VCU is in operation.

iv. Any period of time when the breakthrough monitor and the continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) required by Conditions 5.2.15 and 5.2.17 indicate that breakthrough has occurred, and gasoline loading occurs while the VRU is being used as the control device.

c. Excursions: (means for the purpose of this Condition and Condition 6.1.4, any departure from an indicator range or value established for monitoring consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring)

i. Each instance of a non vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility in which the owner or operator failed to take steps to assure that such cargo tank would not be reloaded at the facility before vapor tightness documentation for that cargo tank was obtained.

ii. For each occurrence of an equipment leak for which no repair attempt was made within 5 days or for which repair was not completed within 15 days after detection:

(A) The date on which the leak was detected.

(B) The date of each attempt to repair the leak.

(C) The reasons for the delay of repair; and

(D) The date of successful repair.

iii. Any period of time when the breakthrough monitor and the continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) required by Conditions 5.2.7 and 5.2.8 indicate that breakthrough has occurred, and gasoline loading occurs while the VRU is being used as the control device.

d. In addition to the excess emissions, exceedances and excursions specified above, the following should also be included with the report required in Condition 6.1.4:

i. Each inspection not performed as required by Conditions 5.2.10, 5.2.11, and 5.2.12, each gap measurement not made as required by Condition 5.2.13, each notification, record or report not made as required by Conditions 5.2.13, 6.2.12, 5.2.12, 6.2.15 and 6.2.11, and each leak not repaired within the time required by Conditions 5.2.13d and 5.2.11.

ii. For equipment leak inspections, the number of equipment leaks not repaired within 15 days after detection.

6.1.8 The Permittee shall provide the Division with a statement, in such form as the Director may prescribe, showing the actual emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds from the entire facility. These statements shall be submitted every year by the date specified in 391-3-1-.02(6)(a)4 and shall show the actual emissions of the previous calendar year.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(i)]

6.1.9 The Permittee shall prepare and maintain a record describing the types, identification numbers, and locations of all equipment in gasoline service.
[40 CFR 63.11094(d)]

6.2 Specific Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

6.2.1 Records shall be kept of each shutdown, malfunction and the subsequent maintenance performed on the vapor control system and shall include each incident for which the sensing device required by Condition 5.2.1 indicates the absence of a flame when the VCU is being used for the control of VOC/HAP emissions from the existing loading rack. Records shall be maintained on site for a period of at least five (5) years.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1 and 40CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)]

6.2.2 In accordance with 40 CFR 60.116b, for Tanks T503 and T601, the Permittee shall maintain a record of the following information at the facility. The information shall be available for inspection or submittal to the Division.
[40 CFR 60.116b]

a. A record of the dimensions of each storage tank and an analysis showing the capacity of the said tank shall be maintained for the life of the source.

b. A record on the volatile organic liquid (VOL) stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

6.2.3 The Permittee shall record in the logbook for each leak that is detected the following information:
[40 CFR 63.11094(e)]

a. The equipment type and identification number.

b. The nature of the leak (i.e., vapor or liquid) and the method of detection (i.e., sight, sound, or smell).

c. The date the leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the leak.

d. Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.

e. “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if the leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

f. The expected date of successful repair of the leak if the leak is not repaired within 15 days.

g. The date of successful repair of the leak.

6.2.4 If a failure that is detected during inspections required in Conditions 5.2.4 or 5.2.5 cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Director in the inspection report required in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60.113b(a). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired, or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible. The Director shall receive written notification at least 7 days prior to refilling any tank emptied as a result of required inspection.
[40 CFR Part 60.113b(a)(5) and 40 CFR Part 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B)]

6.2.5 Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded, and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.
[40 CFR 63.11088(a)]

6.2.6 In accordance with 6.1.4 the Permittee shall report each incident where the monitoring system (specified in Condition 5.2.6.) indicates flame is extinguished/lost. The report shall include a description and timing of the steps taken to repair or perform maintenance on the vapor collection and processing system.
[40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii) and 391-3-1-.02(2)(ss)]

6.2.7 The Permittee shall keep records of the test results for each annual certification test performed on gasoline cargo tanks loading at the facility. The documentation file shall be kept up to date for each gasoline cargo tank, which loads at the facility.
[40 CFR Part 70.6 (a)(3)(ii)(B), 391-3-1-.02(2)(ss)]

6.2.8 The Permittee shall keep a record of each inspection performed as required by Conditions 5.2.4 and 5.2.5. Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof and fittings).
[40 CFR Part 60.113b]

6.2.9 If any failures are detected by the visual inspection required by Condition 5.2.11 or holes or tears in the seal or fabric or defects in the internal floating roof are detected during the inspections required by Condition 5.2.10, a report shall be furnished to the Director within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied, if applicable, or the nature of and date the repair was made. The report shall identify the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications.
[40 CFR Part 63.11094(a)]

6.2.10 The Permittee shall keep records and furnish reports as required by this condition for at least 5 years. For each external floating roof storage tank, the Permittee shall meet the following requirements.
[40 CFR 63.11094(a)]

a. Within 60 days of performing the seal gap measurements required by Condition 5.2.13a, furnish the Division with a report that contains:

i. The date of measurement.

ii. The raw data obtained in the measurement.

iii. The calculations described in Conditions 5.2.13b and 5.2.13c

b. Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by Condition 5.2.14. Each record shall identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and shall contain:

i. The date of measurement.

ii. The raw data obtained in the measurement.

iii. The calculations described in Condition 5.2.13b and 5.2.13c.

c. After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations specified by Condition 5.2.13d, submit a report to the Division within 30 days of the inspection. The report will identify the vessel and contain the information specified in paragraph a of this condition and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made and date of repair.

6.2.11 The Permittee shall equip each loading rack with a vapor collection system designed to collect the TOC vapors displaced from cargo tanks during product loading, shall design and operate the vapor collection system to prevent any TOC vapors collected at one loading rack or lane from passing through another loading rack or lane to the atmosphere and shall limit the loading of gasoline into gasoline cargo tanks that are vapor-tight using the following procedures:
[40 CFR 63.11088(a)]

a. The owner or operator shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation for each gasoline tank truck, which is to be loaded at the affected facility. The documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

i. Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test - EPA Reference Method 27.

ii. Tank owner and address.

iii. Tank identification number.

iv. Testing location.

v. Date of test.

vi. Tester name and signature.

vii. Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.

viii. Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).

b. The Permittee shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility.

c. The Permittee shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph a of this condition with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded, unless either of the following conditions is maintained:

i. If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 26 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed each quarter: or

ii. If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 52 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed semiannually.

iii. If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check provided in paragraphs i. and ii. of this condition reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met.

d. The Permittee shall notify the owner or operator of each non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within 1 week of the documentation cross-check in paragraph c.iii. of this condition.

e. The Permittee shall take steps assuring that the non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor tightness documentation for that tank is obtained.

f. Alternate procedures to those described in paragraphs a through e of this condition for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the Director.

6.2.12 The Permittee shall keep records as specified in paragraphs a. and b. of this condition. [40 CFR 63.11094(g)]

a. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

b. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 8.17.1, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

6.2.13 The Permittee shall report the number, duration, and a brief description of each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period, and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by the Permittee during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 8.17.1, including actions taken to correct a malfunction. The report may be submitted as a part of the semiannual compliance report.
[40 CFR 63.11095(d)]

6.2.14 The Permittee shall keep a record of each inspection performed as required by Conditions 5.2.10, 5.2.11 and 5.2.12. Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof and fittings).
[40 CFR 63.11094(a)]

6.2.15 The Permittee shall keep records of the test results for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility as specified below:
[40 CFR 63.11094(b)]

a. Annual certification testing performed using EPA Method 27.

b. The documentation file shall be kept up to date for each gasoline cargo tank loading at the facility. The documentation for each test shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

i. Name of test: Annual Certification Test - Method 27 or Periodic Railcar Bubble Leak Test Procedure.

ii. Cargo tank owner's name and address.

iii. Cargo tank identification number.

iv. Test location and date.

v. Tester name and signature.

vi. Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.

vii. Vapor tightness repair: Nature of repair work and when performed in relation to vapor tightness testing.

viii. Test results: Test pressure; pressure or vacuum change, mm of water; time period of test; number of leaks found with instrument; and leak definition.

As an alternative to keeping records at the terminal of each gasoline cargo tank test result as required in this condition the Permittee may comply with the requirements in either paragraph c or paragraph d of this section.

c. An electronic copy of each record is instantly available at the terminal.

   i. The copy of each record is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

   ii. The Director is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph c of this condition.

d. For facilities that use a terminal automation system to prevent gasoline cargo tanks that do not have valid cargo tank vapor tightness documentation from loading (e.g., via a card lock-out system), a copy of the documentation is made available (e.g., via facsimile) for inspection by the Director's delegated representatives during the course of a site visit, or within a mutually agreeable time frame.

   i. The copy of each record is an exact duplicate image of the original paper record with certifying signatures.

   ii. The Director is notified in writing that each terminal using this alternative is in compliance with paragraph d of this section.

PART 7.0 OTHER SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Operational Flexibility

7.1.1 The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) changes as defined in 40 CFR 70.2 without requiring a Permit revision, if the changes are not modifications under any provisions of Title I of the Federal Act and the changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the Permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions). For each such change, the Permittee shall provide the Division and the EPA with written notification as required below in advance of the proposed changes and shall obtain any Permits required under Rules 391-3-1-.03(1) and (2). The Permittee and the Division shall attach each such notice to their copy of this Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(b)5 and 40 CFR 70.4(b)(12)(i)]

a. For each such change, the Permittee's written notification and application for a construction Permit shall be submitted well in advance of any critical date (typically at least 3 months in advance of any commencement of construction, Permit issuance date, etc.) involved in the change, but no less than seven (7) days in advance of such change and shall include a brief description of the change within the Permitted facility, the date on which the change is proposed to occur, any change in emissions, and any Permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

b. The Permit shield described in Condition 8.16.1 shall not apply to any change made pursuant to this condition.

7.2 Off-Permit Changes

7.2.1 The Permittee may make changes that are not addressed or prohibited by this Permit, other than those described in Condition 7.2.2 below, without a Permit revision, provided the following requirements are met:
[391-3-1-.03(10)(b)6 and 40 CFR 70.4(b)(14)]

a. Each such change shall meet all applicable requirements and shall not violate any existing Permit term or condition.

b. The Permittee must provide contemporaneous written notice to the Division and to the EPA of each such change, except for changes that qualify as insignificant under Rule 391-3-1-.03(10)(g). Such written notice shall describe each such change, including the date, any change in emissions, pollutants emitted, and any applicable requirement that would apply as a result of the change.

c. The change shall not qualify for the Permit shield in Condition 8.16.1.

d. The Permittee shall keep a record describing changes made at the source that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the Permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.

7.2.2 The Permittee shall not make, without a Permit revision, any changes that are not addressed or prohibited by this Permit, if such changes are subject to any requirements under Title IV of the Federal Act or are modifications under any provision of Title I of the Federal Act. [Rule 391-3-1-.03(10)(b)7 and 40 CFR 70.4(b)(15)]

7.3 Alternative Requirements
[White Paper #2]

Not Applicable

7.4 Insignificant Activities
(see Attachment B for the list of Insignificant Activities in existence at the facility at the time of permit issuance)

7.5 Temporary Sources
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)5 and 40 CFR 70.6(e)]

The facility performs filter change outs and meter proving.

7.6 Short-term Activities

Not Applicable

7.7 Compliance Schedule/Progress Reports
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)3 and 40 CFR 70.6(c)(4)]

Non-Applicable.

7.8 Emissions Trading
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(ii) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(10)]

Not Applicable

7.9 Acid Rain Requirements

Not Applicable

7.10 Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of the 1990 CAAA)
[391-3-1-.02(10)]

7.10.1 When and if the requirements of 40 CFR Part 68 become applicable, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 68, including the following.

a. The Permittee shall submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP) as provided in 40 CFR 68.150 through 68.185. The RMP shall include a registration that reflects all covered processes.

b. For processes eligible for Program 1, as provided in 40 CFR 68.10, the Permittee shall comply with 7.10.1.a. and the following additional requirements:

i. Analyze the worst-case release scenario for the process(es), as provided in 40 CFR 68.25; document that the nearest public receptor is beyond the distance to a toxic or flammable endpoint defined in 40 CFR 68.22(a); and submit in the RMP the worst-case release scenario as provided in 40 CFR 68.165.
ii. Complete the five-year accident history for the process as provided in 40 CFR 68.42 and submit in the RMP as provided in 40 CFR 68.168
iii. Ensure that response actions have been coordinated with local emergency planning and response agencies
iv. Include a certification in the RMP as specified in 40 CFR 68.12(b)(4)

c. For processes subject to Program 2, as provided in 40 CFR 68.10, the Permittee shall comply with 7.10.1.a., 7.10.1.b. and the following additional requirements:

i. Develop and implement a management system as provided in 40 CFR 68.15
ii. Conduct a hazard assessment as provided in 40 CFR 68.20 through 68.42
iii. Implement the Program 2 prevention steps provided in 40 CFR 68.48 through 68.60 or implement the Program 3 prevention steps provided in 40 CFR 68.65 through 68.87
iv. Develop and implement an emergency response program as provided in 40 CFR 68.90 through 68.95
v. Submit as part of the RMP the data on prevention program elements for Program 2 processes as provided in 40 CFR 68.170

d. For processes subject to Program 3, as provided in 40 CFR 68.10, the Permittee shall comply with 7.10.1.a., 7.10.1.b. and the following additional requirements:

i. Develop and implement a management system as provided in 40 CFR 68.15
ii. Conduct a hazard assessment as provided in 40 CFR 68.20 through 68.42
iii. Implement the prevention requirements of 40 CFR 68.65 through 68.87
iv. Develop and implement an emergency response program as provided in 40 CFR 68.90 through 68.95
v. Submit as part of the RMP the data on prevention program elements for Program 3 as provided in 40 CFR 68.175

e. All reports and notification required by 40 CFR Part 68 must be submitted electronically using RMP*eSubmit (information for establishing an account can be found at www.epa.gov/rmp/rmpesubmit). Electronic Signature Agreements should be mailed to:

MAIL

Risk Management Program (RMP) Reporting Center
P.O. Box 10162
Fairfax, VA 22038

COURIER & FEDEX

Risk Management Program (RMP) Reporting Center
CGI Federal
12601 Fair Lakes Circle
Fairfax, VA 22033

Compliance with all requirements of this condition, including the registration and submission of the RMP, shall be included as part of the compliance certification submitted in accordance with Condition 8.14.1.

7.11 Stratospheric Ozone Protection Requirements (Title VI of the CAAA of 1990)

7.11.1 If the Permittee performs any of the activities described below or as otherwise defined in 40 CFR Part 82, the Permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) in Subpart B:

a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR 82.156.

b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliance must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158.

c. Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161.

d. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 82.166.
[Note: "MVAC-like appliance" is defined in 40 CFR 82.152.]

e. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with the leak repair requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 82.156.

f. Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to 40 CFR 82.166.

7.11.2 If the Permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles and if this service involves an ozone-depleting substance (refrigerant) in the MVAC, the Permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners.

The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include air-tight sealed refrigeration systems used for refrigerated cargo, or air conditioning systems on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.

7.12 Revocation of Existing Permits and Amendments

The following Air Quality Permits, Amendments, and 502(b)10 are subsumed by this permit and are hereby revoked:

Air Quality Permit and Amendment Number(s)	Dates of Original Permit or Amendment Issuance
5171-089-0085-V-05-0	January 25, 2017

7.13 Pollution Prevention

Not Applicable

7.14 Specific Conditions

Not Applicable

PART 8.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8.1 Terms and References

8.1.1 Terms not otherwise defined in the Permit shall have the meaning assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation.

8.1.2 Where more than one condition in this Permit applies to an emission unit and/or the entire facility, each condition shall apply and the most stringent condition shall take precedence. [391-3-1-.02(2)(a)2]

8.2 EPA Authorities

8.2.1 Except as identified as "State-only enforceable" requirements in this Permit, all terms and conditions contained herein shall be enforceable by the EPA and citizens under the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.
[40 CFR 70.6(b)(1)]

8.2.2 Nothing in this Permit shall alter or affect the authority of the EPA to obtain information pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7414, "Inspections, Monitoring, and Entry."
[40 CFR 70.6(f)(3)(iv)]

8.2.3 Nothing in this Permit shall alter or affect the authority of the EPA to impose emergency orders pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7603, "Emergency Powers."
[40 CFR 70.6(f)(3)(i)]

8.3 Duty to Comply

8.3.1 The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this operating Permit. Any Permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Federal Clean Air Act and the Georgia Air Quality Act and/or State rules and is grounds for enforcement action; for Permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a Permit renewal application. Any noncompliance with a Permit condition specifically designated as enforceable only by the State constitutes a violation of the Georgia Air Quality Act and/or State rules only and is grounds for enforcement action; for Permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a Permit renewal application.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i)]

8.3.2 The Permittee shall not use as a defense in an enforcement action the contention that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the Permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii)]

8.3.3 Nothing in this Permit shall alter or affect the liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of Permit issuance.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(f)(3)(ii)]

8.3.4 Issuance of this Permit does not relieve the Permittee from the responsibility of obtaining any other permits, licenses, or approvals required by the Director or any other federal, state, or local agency.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)1(iv) and 40 CFR 70.7(a)(6)]

8.4 Fee Assessment and Payment

8.4.1 The Permittee shall calculate and pay an annual Permit fee to the Division. The amount of fee shall be determined each year in accordance with the "Procedures for Calculating Air Permit Fees."
[391-3-1-.03(9)]

8.5 Permit Renewal and Expiration

8.5.1 This Permit shall remain in effect for five (5) years from the issuance date. The Permit shall become null and void after the expiration date unless a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted to the Division at least six (6) months, but no more than eighteen (18) months prior to the expiration date of the Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i), (e)2, and (e)3(ii) and 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(iii)]

8.5.2 Permits being renewed are subject to the same procedural requirements, including those for public participation and affected State and EPA review, that apply to initial Permit issuance.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)3(i)]

8.5.3 Notwithstanding the provisions in 8.5.1 above, if the Division has received a timely and complete application for renewal, deemed it administratively complete, and failed to reissue the Permit for reasons other than cause, authorization to operate shall continue beyond the expiration date to the point of Permit modification, reissuance, or revocation.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)3(iii)]

8.6 Transfer of Ownership or Operation

8.6.1 This Permit is not transferable by the Permittee. Future owners and operators shall obtain a new Permit from the Director. The new Permit may be processed as an administrative amendment if no other change in this Permit is necessary, and provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of Permit responsibility coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee has been submitted to the Division at least thirty (30) days in advance of the transfer.
[391-3-1-.03(4)]

8.7 Property Rights

8.7.1 This Permit shall not convey property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv)]

8.8 Submissions

8.8.1 Reports, test data, monitoring data, notifications, annual certifications, and requests for revision and renewal shall be submitted to:

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
Air Protection Branch
Atlanta Tradeport, Suite 120
4244 International Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30354-3908

8.8.2 Any records, compliance certifications, and monitoring data required by the provisions in this Permit to be submitted to the EPA shall be sent to:

Air and Radiation Division
Air Planning and Implementation Branch
U. S. EPA Region 4
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104

8.8.3 Any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted pursuant to this Permit shall contain a certification by a responsible official of its truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(c)2, 40 CFR 70.5(d) and 40 CFR 70.6(c)(1)]

8.8.4 Unless otherwise specified, all submissions under this permit shall be submitted to the Division only.

8.9 Duty to Provide Information

8.9.1 The Permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the Permit application, shall promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information to the Division.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(c)5]

8.9.2 The Permittee shall furnish to the Division, in writing, information that the Division may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the Permit, or to determine compliance with the Permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Division copies of records that the Permittee is required to keep by this Permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee may furnish such records directly to the EPA, if necessary, along with a claim of confidentiality.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

8.10 Modifications

8.10.1 Prior to any source commencing a modification as defined in 391-3-1-.01(pp) that may result in air pollution and not exempted by 391-3-1-.03(6), the Permittee shall submit a Permit application to the Division. The application shall be submitted sufficiently in advance of any critical date involved to allow adequate time for review, discussion, or revision of plans, if necessary. Such application shall include, but not be limited to, information describing the precise nature of the change, modifications to any emission control system, production capacity of the plant before and after the change, and the anticipated completion date of the change. The application shall be in the form of a Georgia air quality Permit application to construct or modify (otherwise known as a SIP application) and shall be submitted on forms supplied by the Division, unless otherwise notified by the Division.
[391-3-1-.03(1) through (8)]

8.11 Permit Revision, Revocation, Reopening and Termination

8.11.1 This Permit may be revised, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Director. The Permit will be reopened for cause and revised accordingly under the following circumstances:
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i)]

a. If additional applicable requirements become applicable to the source and the remaining Permit term is three (3) or more years. In this case, the reopening shall be completed no later than eighteen (18) months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. A reopening shall not be required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the Permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended under Condition 8.5.3;
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(i)(I)]

b. If any additional applicable requirements of the Acid Rain Program become applicable to the source;
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(i)(II)] (Acid Rain sources only)

c. The Director determines that the Permit contains a material mistake or inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the Permit; or
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(i)(III) and 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1)(iii)]

d. The Director determines that the Permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(i)(IV) and 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1)(iv)]

8.11.2 Proceedings to reopen and reissue a Permit shall follow the same procedures as applicable to initial Permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the Permit for which cause to reopen exists. Reopenings shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(ii)]

8.11.3 Reopenings shall not be initiated before a notice of intent to reopen is provided to the source by the Director at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date the Permit is to be reopened, except that the Director may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(iii)]

8.11.4 All Permit conditions remain in effect until such time as the Director takes final action. The filing of a request by the Permittee for any Permit revision, revocation, reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, shall not stay any Permit condition.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]

8.11.5 A Permit revision shall not be required for changes that are explicitly authorized by the conditions of this Permit.

8.11.6 A Permit revision shall not be required for changes that are part of an approved economic incentive, marketable Permit, emission trading, or other similar program or process for change which is specifically provided for in this Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(8)]

8.12 Severability

8.12.1 Any condition or portion of this Permit which is challenged, becomes suspended or is ruled invalid as a result of any legal or other action shall not invalidate any other portion or condition of this Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(5)]

8.13 Excess Emissions Due to an Emergency

8.13.1 An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the Permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)7 and 40 CFR 70.6(g)(1)]

8.13.2 An emergency shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology-based emission limitations if the Permittee demonstrates, through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)7 and 40 CFR 70.6(g)(2) and (3)]

a. An emergency occurred and the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;

b. The Permitted facility was at the time of the emergency being properly operated;

c. During the period of the emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards, or other requirements in the Permit; and

d. The Permittee promptly notified the Division and submitted written notice of the emergency to the Division within two (2) working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

8.13.3 In an enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall have the burden of proof.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)7 and 40 CFR 70.6(g)(4)]

8.13.4 The emergency conditions listed above are in addition to any emergency or upset provisions contained in any applicable requirement.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)7 and 40 CFR 70.6(g)(5)]

8.14 Compliance Requirements

8.14.1 Compliance Certification

The Permittee shall provide written certification to the Division and to the EPA, at least annually, of compliance with the conditions of this Permit. The annual written certification shall be postmarked no later than February 28 of each year and shall be submitted to the Division and to the EPA. The certification shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements:
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)3 and 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)]

a. The identification of each term or condition of the Permit that is the basis of the certification;

b. The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, including whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent, based on the method or means designated in paragraph c below. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance as defined under 40 CFR Part 64 occurred;

c. The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period;

d. Any other information that must be included to comply with section 113(c)(2) of the Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information; and

e. Any additional requirements specified by the Division.

8.14.2 Inspection and Entry

a. Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the Permittee shall allow authorized representatives of the Division to perform the following:
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)3 and 40 CFR 70.6(c)(2)]

i. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located or an emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;
ii. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;
iii. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Permit; and
iv. Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location during operating hours for the purpose of assuring Permit compliance or compliance with applicable requirements as authorized by the Georgia Air Quality Act.

b. No person shall obstruct, hamper, or interfere with any such authorized representative while in the process of carrying out his official duties. Refusal of entry or access may constitute grounds for Permit revocation and assessment of civil penalties.
[391-3-1-.07 and 40 CFR 70.11(a)(3)(i)]

8.14.3 Schedule of Compliance

a. For applicable requirements with which the Permittee is in compliance, the Permittee shall continue to comply with those requirements.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(c)2 and 40 CFR 70.5(c)(8)(iii)(A)]

b. For applicable requirements that become effective during the Permit term, the Permittee shall meet such requirements on a timely basis unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(c)2 and 40 CFR 70.5(c)(8)(iii)(B)]

c. Any schedule of compliance for applicable requirements with which the source is not in compliance at the time of Permit issuance shall be supplemental to, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(c)2 and 40 CFR 70.5(c)(8)(iii)(C)]

8.14.4 Excess Emissions

a. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction of any source which occur though ordinary diligence is employed shall be allowed provided that:
[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)7(i)]

i. The best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to;

ii. All associated air pollution control equipment is operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions; and

iii. The duration of excess emissions is minimized.

b. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction are prohibited and are violations of Chapter 391-3-1 of the Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)7(ii)]

c. The provisions of this condition and Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(a)7 shall apply only to those sources which are not subject to any requirement under Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(8) – New Source Performance Standards or any requirement of 40 CFR, Part 60, as amended concerning New Source Performance Standards.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)7(iii)]

8.15 Circumvention

State Only Enforceable Condition.

8.15.1 The Permittee shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable emission standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of the pollutants in the gases discharged into the atmosphere.
[391-3-1-.03(2)(c)]

8.16 Permit Shield

8.16.1 Compliance with the terms of this Permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements as of the date of Permit issuance provided that all applicable requirements are included and specifically identified in the Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)6]

8.16.2 Any Permit condition identified as “State only enforceable” does not have a Permit shield.

8.17 Operational Practices

8.17.1 At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall maintain and operate the source, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on any information available to the Division that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, observations of the opacity or other characteristics of emissions, review of operating and maintenance procedures or records, and inspection or surveillance of the source.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)10]

State Only Enforceable Condition.

8.17.2 No person owning, leasing, or controlling, the operation of any air contaminant sources shall willfully, negligently or through failure to provide necessary equipment or facilities or to take necessary precautions, cause, permit, or allow the emission from said air contamination source or sources, of such quantities of air contaminants as will cause, or tend to cause, by themselves, or in conjunction with other air contaminants, a condition of air pollution in quantities or characteristics or of a duration which is injurious or which unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life or use of property in such area of the State as is affected thereby. Complying with Georgia's Rules for Air Quality Control Chapter 391-3-1 and Conditions in this Permit, shall in no way exempt a person from this provision.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)1]

8.18 Visible Emissions

8.18.1 Except as may be provided in other provisions of this Permit, the Permittee shall not cause, let, suffer, permit or allow emissions from any air contaminant source the opacity of which is equal to or greater than forty (40) percent.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(b)1]

8.19 Fuel-burning Equipment

8.19.1 The Permittee shall not cause, let, suffer, permit, or allow the emission of fly ash and/or other particulate matter from any fuel-burning equipment with rated heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, in operation or under construction on or before January 1, 1972 in amounts equal to or exceeding 0.7 pounds per million BTU heat input.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(d)]

8.19.2 The Permittee shall not cause, let, suffer, permit, or allow the emission of fly ash and/or other particulate matter from any fuel-burning equipment with rated heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, constructed after January 1, 1972 in amounts equal to or exceeding 0.5 pounds per million BTU heat input.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(d)]

8.19.3 The Permittee shall not cause, let, suffer, permit, or allow the emission from any fuel-burning equipment constructed or extensively modified after January 1, 1972, visible emissions the opacity of which is equal to or greater than twenty (20) percent except for one six minute period per hour of not more than twenty-seven (27) percent opacity.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(d)]

8.20 Sulfur Dioxide

8.20.1 Except as may be specified in other provisions of this Permit, the Permittee shall not burn fuel containing more than 2.5 percent sulfur, by weight, in any fuel burning source that has a heat input capacity below 100 million Btu's per hour.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(g)]

8.21 Particulate Emissions

8.21.1 Except as may be specified in other provisions of this Permit, the Permittee shall not cause, let, permit, suffer, or allow the rate of emission from any source, particulate matter in total quantities equal to or exceeding the allowable rates shown below. Equipment in operation, or under construction contract, on or before July 2, 1968, shall be considered existing equipment. All other equipment put in operation or extensively altered after said date is to be considered new equipment.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(e)]

a. The following equations shall be used to calculate the allowable rates of emission from new equipment:

$E = 4.1P^{0.67}$; for process input weight rate up to and including 30 tons per hour.

$E = 55P^{0.11} - 40$; for process input weight rate above 30 tons per hour.

b. The following equation shall be used to calculate the allowable rates of emission from existing equipment:

$E = 4.1P^{0.67}$

In the above equations, E = emission rate in pounds per hour, and
P = process input weight rate in tons per hour.

8.22 Fugitive Dust

[391-3-1-.02(2)(n)]

8.22.1 Except as may be specified in other provisions of this Permit, the Permittee shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent dust from any operation, process, handling, transportation or storage facility from becoming airborne. Reasonable precautions that could be taken to prevent dust from becoming airborne include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land;

b. Application of asphalt, water, or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, materials, stockpiles, and other surfaces that can give rise to airborne dusts;

c. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods can be employed during sandblasting or other similar operations;

d. Covering, at all times when in motion, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts; and

e. The prompt removal of earth or other material from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been deposited.

8.22.2 The opacity from any fugitive dust source shall not equal or exceed 20 percent.

8.23 Solvent Metal Cleaning

8.23.1 Except as may be specified in other provisions of this Permit, the Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the operation of a cold cleaner degreaser subject to the requirements of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(ff) "Solvent Metal Cleaning" unless the following requirements for control of emissions of the volatile organic compounds are satisfied: [391-3-1-.02(2)(ff)1]

a. The degreaser shall be equipped with a cover to prevent escape of VOC during periods of non-use,

b. The degreaser shall be equipped with a device to drain cleaned parts before removal from the unit,

c. If the solvent volatility is 0.60 psi or greater measured at 100 ºF, or if the solvent is heated above 120 ºF, then one of the following control devices must be used:

i. The degreaser shall be equipped with a freeboard that gives a freeboard ratio of 0.7 or greater, or

ii. The degreaser shall be equipped with a water cover (solvent must be insoluble in and heavier than water), or

iii. The degreaser shall be equipped with a system of equivalent control, including but not limited to, a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption system.

d. Any solvent spray utilized by the degreaser must be in the form of a solid, fluid stream (not a fine, atomized or shower type spray) and at a pressure which will not cause excessive splashing, and

e. All waste solvent from the degreaser shall be stored in covered containers and shall not be disposed of by such a method as to allow excessive evaporation into the atmosphere.

8.24 Incinerators

8.24.1 Except as specified in the section dealing with conical burners, no person shall cause, let, suffer, permit, or allow the emissions of fly ash and/or other particulate matter from any incinerator subject to the requirements of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(c) "Incinerators", in amounts equal to or exceeding the following:
[391-3-1-.02(2)(c)1-4]

a. Units with charging rates of 500 pounds per hour or less of combustible waste, including water, shall not emit fly ash and/or particulate matter in quantities exceeding 1.0 pound per hour.

b. Units with charging rates in excess of 500 pounds per hour of combustible waste, including water, shall not emit fly ash and/or particulate matter in excess of 0.20 pounds per 100 pounds of charge.

8.24.2 No person shall cause, let, suffer, permit, or allow from any incinerator subject to the requirements of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(c) "Incinerators", visible emissions the opacity of which is equal to or greater than twenty (20) percent except for one six minute period per hour of not more than twenty-seven (27) percent opacity.

8.24.3 No person shall cause or allow particles to be emitted from an incinerator subject to the requirements of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(c) "Incinerators" which are individually large enough to be visible to the unaided eye.

8.24.4 No person shall operate an existing incinerator subject to the requirements of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(c) "Incinerators" unless:

a. It is a multiple chamber incinerator;

b. It is equipped with an auxiliary burner in the primary chamber for the purpose of creating a pre-ignition temperature of 800^{o}F; and

c. It has a secondary burner to control smoke and/or odors and maintain a temperature of at least 1500^{o}F in the secondary chamber.

8.25 Volatile Organic Liquid Handling and Storage

8.25.1 The Permittee shall ensure that each storage tank subject to the requirements of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(vv) "Volatile Organic Liquid Handling and Storage" is equipped with submerged fill pipes. For the purposes of this condition and the permit, a submerged fill pipe is defined as any fill pipe with a discharge opening which is within six inches of the tank bottom.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(vv)(1)]

8.26 Use of Any Credible Evidence or Information

8.26.1 Notwithstanding any other provisions of any applicable rule or regulation or requirement of this permit, for the purpose of submission of compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any emissions limitation or standard, nothing in this permit or any Emission Limitation or Standard to which it pertains, shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.
[391-3-1-.02(3)(a)]

8.27 Internal Combustion Engines

8.27.1 For diesel-fired internal combustion engine(s) manufactured after April 1, 2006 or modified/reconstructed after July 11, 2005, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) as found in 40 CFR 60 Subpart A - "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII – "Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines." Such requirements include but are not limited to:
[40 CFR 60.4200]

a. Equip all emergency generator engines with non-resettable hour meters in accordance with Subpart IIII.

b. Purchase only diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm unless otherwise specified by the Division in accordance with Subpart IIII.

c. Conduct engine maintenance prescribed by the engine manufacturer in accordance with Subpart IIII.

d. Limit non-emergency operation of each emergency generator to 100 hours per year in accordance with Subpart IIII. Non-emergency operation other than maintenance and readiness testing is prohibited for engines qualifying as "emergency generators" for the purposes of Ga Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(mmm).

e. Maintain any records in accordance with Subpart IIII

f. Maintain a list of engines subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII, including the date of manufacture.[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)]

8.27.2 The Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) as found in 40 CFR 60 Subpart A - "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ - "Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines," for spark ignition internal combustion engine(s) (gasoline, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas or propane-fired) manufactured after July 1, 2007 or modified/reconstructed after June 12, 2006.
[40 CFR 60.4230]

8.27.3 The Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) as found in 40 CFR 63 Subpart A - "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines."

For diesel-fired emergency generator engines defined as "existing" in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ (constructed prior to June 12, 2006 for area sources of HAP, constructed prior to June 12, 2006 for ≤500hp engines at major sources, and constructed prior to December 19, 2002 for >500hp engines at major sources of HAP), such requirements (if applicable) include but are not limited to:
[40 CFR 63.6580]

a. Equip all emergency generator engines with non-resettable hour meters in accordance with Subpart ZZZZ.

b. Purchase only diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm unless otherwise specified by the Division in accordance with Subpart ZZZZ.

c. Conduct the following in accordance with Subpart ZZZZ.

   i. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first

   ii. Inspect air cleaner every 1000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first and replace as necessary

   iii. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first and replace as necessary.

d. Limit non-emergency operation of each emergency generator to 100 hours per year in accordance with Subpart ZZZZ. Non-emergency operation other than maintenance and readiness testing is prohibited for engines qualifying as "emergency generators" for the purposes of Ga Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(mmm).

e. Maintain any records in accordance with Subpart ZZZZ

f. Maintain a list of engines subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, including the date of manufacture.[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)]

8.28 Boilers and Process Heaters

8.28.1 If the facility/site is an area source of Hazardous Air Pollutants, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A - "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ - "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers."
[40 CFR 63.11193]

8.28.2 If the facility/site is a major source of Hazardous Air Pollutants, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A - "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD - "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters."
[40 CFR 63.7480]

Attachments

A. List of Standard Abbreviations and List of Permit Specific Abbreviations
B. Insignificant Activities Checklist, Insignificant Activities Based on Emission Levels and Generic Emission Groups
C. List of References

ATTACHMENT A

List Of Standard Abbreviations

AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
APCD	Air Pollution Control Device
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BTU	British Thermal Unit
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CEMS	Continuous Emission Monitoring System
CERMS	Continuous Emission Rate Monitoring System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System(s)
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
dscf/dscm	Dry Standard Cubic Foot / Dry Standard Cubic Meter
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
gr	Grain(s)
GPM (gpm)	Gallons per minute
H_2O (H2O)	Water
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HCFC	Hydro-chloro-fluorocarbon
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
MMBtu/hr	Million British Thermal Units per hour
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
MW	Megawatt
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_x (NOx)	Nitrogen Oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
OCGA	Official Code of Georgia Annotated

PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{10} (PM10)	Particulate Matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter
PPM (ppm)	Parts per Million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology
RMP	Risk Management Plan
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2 (SO2)	Sulfur Dioxide
USC	United States Code
VE	Visible Emissions
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

List of Permit Specific Abbreviations

ATTACHMENT B

NOTE: Attachment B contains information regarding insignificant emission units/activities and groups of generic emission units/activities in existence at the facility at the time of Permit issuance. Future modifications or additions of insignificant emission units/activities and equipment that are part of generic emissions groups may not necessarily cause this attachment to be updated.

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES CHECKLIST

Category	Description of Insignificant Activity/Unit	Quantity
Mobile Sources	1. Cleaning and sweeping of streets and paved surfaces	
Combustion Equipment	1. Fire fighting and similar safety equipment used to train fire fighters or other emergency personnel.	29
	2. Small incinerators that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act and are not considered a "designated facility" as specified in 40 CFR 60.32e of the Federal emissions guidelines for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators, that are operating as follows: i) Less than 8 million BTU/hr heat input, firing types 0, 1, 2, and/or 3 waste.	
	ii) Less than 8 million BTU/hr heat input with no more than 10% pathological (type 4) waste by weight combined with types 0, 1, 2, and/or 3 waste.	
	iii) Less than 4 million BTU/hr heat input firing type 4 waste. (Refer to 391-3-1-.03(10)(g)2.(ii) for descriptions of waste types)	
	3. Open burning in compliance with Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02 (5).	1
	4. Stationary engines burning: i) Natural gas, LPG, gasoline, dual fuel, or diesel fuel which are used exclusively as emergency generators shall not exceed 500 hours per year or 200 hours per year if subject to Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(mmm).7	
	ii) Natural gas, LPG, and/or diesel fueled generators used for emergency, peaking, and/or standby power generation, where the combined peaking and standby power generation do not exceed 200 hours per year.	
	iii) Natural gas, LPG, and/or diesel fuel used for other purposes, provided that the output of each engine does not exceed 400 horsepower and that no individual engine operates for more than 2,000 hours per year.	
	iv) Gasoline used for other purposes, provided that the output of each engine does not exceed 100 horsepower and that no individual engine operates for more than 500 hours per year.	
Trade Operations	1. Brazing, soldering, and welding equipment, and cutting torches related to manufacturing and construction activities whose emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) fall below 1,000 pounds per year.	
Maintenance, Cleaning, and Housekeeping	1. Blast-cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasive in water and any exhaust system (or collector) serving them exclusively.	1 (if necessary)
	2. Portable blast-cleaning equipment.	1 (if necessary)
	3. Non-Perchloroethylene Dry-cleaning equipment with a capacity of 100 pounds per hour or less of clothes.	
	4. Cold cleaners having an air/vapor interface of not more than 10 square feet and that do not use a halogenated solvent.	
	5. Non-routine clean out of tanks and equipment for the purposes of worker entry or in preparation for maintenance or decommissioning.	1 (1 tank/yr.)
	6. Devices used exclusively for cleaning metal parts or surfaces by burning off residual amounts of paint, varnish, or other foreign material, provided that such devices are equipped with afterburners.	
	7. Cleaning operations: Alkaline phosphate cleaners and associated cleaners and burners.	

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES CHECKLIST

Category	Description of Insignificant Activity/Unit	Quantity
Laboratories and Testing	1. Laboratory fume hoods and vents associated with bench-scale laboratory equipment used for physical or chemical analysis.	1
	2. Research and development facilities, quality control testing facilities and/or small pilot projects, where combined daily emissions from all operations are not individually major or are support facilities not making significant contributions to the product of a collocated major manufacturing facility.	
Pollution Control	1. Sanitary waste water collection and treatment systems, except incineration equipment or equipment subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	1
	2. On site soil or groundwater decontamination units that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	1
	3. Bioremediation operations units that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	1 (if necessary)
	4. Landfills that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	
Industrial Operations	1. Concrete block and brick plants, concrete products plants, and ready mix concrete plants producing less than 125,000 tons per year.	
	2. Any of the following processes or process equipment which are electrically heated or which fire natural gas, LPG or distillate fuel oil at a maximum total heat input rate of not more than 5 million BTU's per hour: i) Furnaces for heat treating glass or metals, the use of which do not involve molten materials or oil-coated parts.	
	ii) Porcelain enameling furnaces or porcelain enameling drying ovens.	
	iii) Kilns for firing ceramic ware.	
	iv) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces, or induction melting and holding furnaces with a capacity of 1,000 pounds or less each, in which sweating or distilling is not conducted and in which fluxing is not conducted utilizing free chlorine, chloride or fluoride derivatives, or ammonium compounds.	
	v) Bakery ovens and confection cookers.	
	vi) Feed mill ovens.	
	vii) Surface coating drying ovens	
	3. Carving, cutting, routing, turning, drilling, machining, sawing, surface grinding, sanding, planing, buffing, shot blasting, shot peening, or polishing; ceramics, glass, leather, metals, plastics, rubber, concrete, paper stock or wood, also including roll grinding and ground wood pulping stone sharpening, provided that: i) Activity is performed indoors; & ii) No significant fugitive particulate emissions enter the environment; & iii) No visible emissions enter the outdoor atmosphere.	1
	4. Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy (e.g., blueprint activity, photographic developing and microfiche).	
	5. Grain, food, or mineral extrusion processes	
	6. Equipment used exclusively for sintering of glass or metals, but not including equipment used for sintering metal-bearing ores, metal scale, clay, fly ash, or metal compounds.	
	7. Equipment for the mining and screening of uncrushed native sand and gravel.	
	8. Ozonization process or process equipment.	
	9. Electrostatic powder coating booths with an appropriately designed and operated particulate control system.	
	10. Activities involving the application of hot melt adhesives where VOC emissions are less than 5 tons per year and HAP emissions are less than 1,000 pounds per year.	
	11. Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending water-based adhesives and coatings at ambient temperatures.	
	12. Equipment used for compression, molding and injection of plastics where VOC emissions are less than 5 tons per year and HAP emissions are less than 1,000 pounds per year.	
	13. Ultraviolet curing processes where VOC emissions are less than 5 tons per year and HAP emissions are less than 1,000 pounds per year.	

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES CHECKLIST

Category	Description of Insignificant Activity/Unit	Quantity
Storage Tanks and Equipment	1. All petroleum liquid storage tanks storing a liquid with a true vapor pressure of equal to or less than 0.50 psia as stored.	2 (T502 & T504)
	2. All petroleum liquid storage tanks with a capacity of less than 40,000 gallons storing a liquid with a true vapor pressure of equal to or less than 2.0 psia as stored that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	2 (Additive Tanks)
	3. All petroleum liquid storage tanks with a capacity of less than 10,000 gallons storing a petroleum liquid.	
	4. All pressurized vessels designed to operate in excess of 30 psig storing petroleum fuels that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	4 (To be constructed)
	5. Gasoline storage and handling equipment at loading facilities handling less than 20,000 gallons per day or at vehicle dispensing facilities that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	
	6. Portable drums, barrels, and totes provided that the volume of each container does not exceed 550 gallons.	10
	7. All chemical storage tanks used to store a chemical with a true vapor pressure of less than or equal to 10 millimeters of mercury (0.19 psia).	

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES BASED ON EMISSION LEVELS

Description of Emission Units / Activities	Quantity
Additive Tanks	4
Butane Unloading	1
T101 (Transmix Tank No. 101)	1
T502 (Transmix/Distillate Tank No. 502)	1
T504 (Transmix/Distillate Tank No. 504)	1
Sump (Wastewater Sump)	1

ATTACHMENT B (continued)

GENERIC EMISSION GROUPS

Emission units/activities appearing in the following table are subject only to one or more of Georgia Rules 391-3-1-.02 (2) (b), (e) &/or (n). Potential emissions of particulate matter, from these sources based on TSP, are less than 25 tons per year per process line or unit in each group. Any emissions unit subject to a NESHAP, NSPS, or any specific Air Quality Permit Condition(s) are not included in this table.

Description of Emissions Units / Activities	Number of Units (if appropriate)	Applicable Rules		
		Opacity Rule (b)	PM from Mfg Process Rule (e)	Fugitive Dust Rule (n)

The following table includes groups of fuel burning equipment subject only to Georgia Rules 391-3-1-.02 (2) (b) & (d).Any emissions unit subject to a NESHAP, NSPS, or any specific Air Quality Permit Condition(s) are not included in this table.

Description of Fuel Burning Equipment	Number of Units
Fuel burning equipment with a rated heat input capacity of less than 10 million BTU/hr burning only natural gas and/or LPG.	
Fuel burning equipment with a rated heat input capacity of less than 5 million BTU/hr, burning only distillate fuel oil, natural gas and/or LPG.	
Any fuel burning equipment with a rated heat input capacity of 1 million BTU/hr or less.	

ATTACHMENT C

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. The Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control Chapter 391-3-1. All Rules cited herein which begin with 391-3-1 are State Air Quality Rules.

2. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations; specifically 40 CFR Parts 50, 51, 52, 60, 61, 63, 64, 68, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76 and 82. All rules cited with these parts are Federal Air Quality Rules.

3. ***Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Air Protection Branch, Procedures for Testing and Monitoring Sources of Air Pollutants.***

4. ***Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Air Protection Branch, Procedures for Calculating Air Permit Fees***.

5. Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42, Fifth Edition, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources. This information may be obtained from EPA's TTN web site at *www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/index.html*.

6. The latest properly functioning version of EPA's **TANKS** emission estimation software. The software may be obtained from EPA's TTN web site at *www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/software/tanks/index.html*.

7. The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq).

8. White Paper for Streamlined Development of Part 70 Permit Applications, July 10, 1995 (White Paper #1).

9. White Paper Number 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program, March 5, 1996 (White Paper #2).